THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 47. TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1832. NO. 39.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
Near the S. W. Corner of the Diamond.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (every Tuesday and Friday,) at $4 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. ☞It is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at $2 per annum, paid in advance, or $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

☞PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1813.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions.

H. R. DOBBIN.
JAMES S. IRWIN.

February 18, 1831—tf

TO BE LET,

A TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE and Lot of Ground, on Liberty street, near the Jackson Foundry, now occupied by James Murphy

ALSO—A Lot of Ground in Virgin Alley, nearly in the rear of the above. For terms, inquire of

W. W. IRWIN,
Liberty street, between 3d and 4th streets

Pittsburgh, January 13, 132.—tf

European & American Agency,

MORE PARTICULARLY WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

THE undersigned intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on a *Thirteenth Tour*, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT,

And will return to Pittsburgh, about the first of December, 1832.

Many years ago he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances could be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: In France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received; lands, houses, and tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of revertionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificates; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestui que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c. &c.

If required, reference can be given, in every part of the United States, and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed,

"JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa."

P. S.—Three lots in the town of Albion, in the state of Illinois, on which are erected beautiful stone buildings. Also, a farm adjoining said town, known by the name of Norwood, containing 320 acres of land, on which are erected a large and commodious dwelling house, and a two story distillery, &c. Also, 91¼ acres of land in Bart township, Lancaster county, Pa., *for sale Low.*

☞ The Brownsville Galaxy, Wheeling Gazette, Washington Examiner, Kittanning Columbian, Mercer Press, Butler Repository, Erie Gazette, Meadville Messenger, Steubenville Herald, New Lisbon Palladium, Greensburgh Gazette, and Uniontown Democrat, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars, and forward their accounts to this office.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 9, 1831.—tf

BANK OF GEAUGA AT PAINESVILLE. —The Notes of this Institution are received at this office, at 2 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK.
Lottery and Exchange Broker, Number 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

January 17.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation; on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.

Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States; and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President.*
THOS. C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

☞The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.

MOSES ATWOOD.
Corner of Wood and Front streets.

Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor.*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix.*

July 26, 1831.—tf

ONLY 25 CENTS.

LEE'S UNPARALLELED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, sickness of the stomach, removing colds, costiveness, &c. &c.

Dear Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the past five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, I can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them, as represented, a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL,

Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

CAUTION.—Please ask for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that his name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.

Twenty years.—LEE'S ELIXIR has for twenty years, been a most successful medicine, for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, of Baltimore.

Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect. J. A. SMITH,

Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Worm Lozenges, a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Wonderful Tape Worm! A part of a tape worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measures 3 feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard! No remedy ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Sir—You are at full liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found those Drops to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours, respectfully, MICHAEL WARNER.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion. An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops, which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

☞ The above highly approved medicines are sold by appointment, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK and CHAS. AVERY & CO., Pittsburgh, who have just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.

November 4—tf

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist.
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure is guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET. The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given.

February 18—tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

March 22, 1831.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore.)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830.—tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.

March 4, 1831.—tf

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d- Hoop.
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron.—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831—tf

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE,

300 REAMS of good Straw Wrapping Paper. GEO. A. COOK,
Sept 20 No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

THOMAS L. SHIELDS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW:

OFFICE at the South West corner of Market street and the Diamond—entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. Dec. 20, 1831.—tf

SHOVEL FACTORY.

ORDERS for *Bartram's* Shovels and Spades, double refined Cast Steel Axes, Hatchets, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. &c., sent through the Post Office, or left at the Toll House of the Allegheny Bridge, will be punctually attended to.

JAMES A. BARTRAM, Agent.

N. B.—Smith work done generally at this establishment.

Allegheny Borough, Dec. 9, 1831.—tf

Caps! Caps!!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. J. SYLVESTER respectfully informs the merchants and inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a store in the Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, where he intends keeping a large and complete assortment of CAPS, suitable for each season. The business will be superintended by N. SYLVESTER, who has given his attention to the manufacturing of the article for several years, and will endeavor, by assiduity and industry, to satisfy those who may favor him with their custom.

☞ *Country Storekeepers* are hereby notified, that Fur Skins will be bought or taken in barter for Caps, or the highest price will be paid in cash for Otter, Wild Cat, Rackoon, or Muskrat, next door to the Exchange, Pittsburgh.

S. J. S. is aware that it is yet too early for the sale of winter Caps: he however gives this notice, that those who are in the practice of purchasing in the eastern cities may be aware that the article *will be* kept in every variety—a considerable quantity are daily expected. Aug. 2

JOHN ALEXANDER

Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail
CHEAP CASH STORE,
To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.

August 2, 1831—tf

TICKINGS AND CALICOES.—Six bales Ashton and Delaware Tickings—Seven cases Calicoes, Blue and Fancy colours: Just received from Eastern manufactories, and for sale by

MOSES ATWOOD,
Nov. 4—tf Corner of Wood and Front Streets

GOOD American made BLACK CAPS, at nine dollars per dozen, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S, No. 16 Exchange buildings, Pittsburgh. Also for sale, Books, Prints, Segars, and Playing Cards. Oct 7

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtain the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates. GEORGE A COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.—tf.

NOTICE,

To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.

JAMES GRAY.
March 11—tf Fourth street.

IRON WIRE—Manufactured at the Pittsburgh Wire Factory—of superior quality. For sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN, No. 108 Second street. Pittsburgh, Oct. 7, 1831.—tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—James Reynolds, from Geneva, in the state of New York, has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, in the commodious and pleasant brick building, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, where a few genteel Boarders will be accommodated.

July 1—tf

BAYARDSTOWN STEEL WORKS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE public are respectfully informed that these works, under the late firm of S. Broadmeadow & Co., are now continued in operation by S. Broadmeadow, to whom all orders are requested to be directed.

S. Broadmeadow, having had much experience in England, in the manufacturing of this article, has succeeded in making from the American Iron, in Pittsburgh, Steel of equal quality to that imported, to the entire satisfaction of those friends who have favored him with their orders.

Part of the steel made by him has the brand of P. Shoenberger, and subsequently of P. Shoenberger & Son: but as those gentlemen are about to commence the same business, the iron manufacturer's name will in future be discontinued, and the steel manufacturer's name labeled on the bar.

It is considered quite unnecessary, at this date, to say any thing more than to observe that three years' experience has fixed its value, and thirteen of the most respectable scientific mechanics of this city have testified to this, through the medium of the public papers, two years ago. Nov 25

LAW NOTICE.

GEO. W. ACHESON, Attorney at Law—Office in Fourth street, between Wood and Market; adjoining the Office of Discount and Deposit of U. S. Bank. Dec. 9, 1831.—tf.

DOBBIN & IRWIN have in store, and offer for sale, on accommodating terms,

250	bags Havana Coffee;
260	do. Rio do.
60	hhds. New Orleans Sugar;
100	bbls. No. 3 Mackerel;
50	do. do. 2 do.
30	do. No. 1 Shad;
5	do. Salmon;
150	tubs No. 2 Mackerel;
20	do. do. 1 Salmon;
600	dry Spanish Hides;
10	boxes best Ky. Tobacco;
20	kegs do. do. do.
23	doz. Painted Buckets;
35	hhds. Tobacco;
10	boxes Havana Sugar;
3	tons Log Wood;
100	bags Turk's Island Salt;
10	bbls. Water Lime;
50	crates Queensware.

Dec. 30.—tf.

COPARTNERSHIP.—David W. Miller, (of the late firm of Miller & Clarke,) William Baird and Thomas Baldwin, of Pittsburgh, have this day associated themselves, for the purpose of transacting a *General Agency and Commission Business*, in this place, under the firm of BAIRD, MILLER & BALDWIN, and have rented one of the large brick warehouses on Water, between Wall and Fifth cross streets, where they are prepared to attend to any consignments, and business in general, which may be entrusted to their care and management. Louisville, Nov 1, 1831.

☞Refer to *Allen & Grant*, Pittsburgh, *C. Macallister, Jr. & Co.*, Cincinnati, *A. G. Jaudon & Co.*, or *Macalester & Yorke*, Philadelphia, *Whitall, Jaudon & Co.*, or *Yorke, Macalester & Co.*, New Orleans. Nov 4—tf

RECORDING REGULATOR'S OFFICE —The subscriber has removed his office to No. 33 St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. City and Country SURVEYING attended to as usual. JEAN BARBEAU.

N. B. Maps of Pittsburgh and its Environs, for sale at this office. Nov 15

EXCHANGE.

UNCURRENT Notes of all the Banking institutions in the United States, bought at the lowest rates of Exchange. *Every description of Gold* wanted at all times, for which the highest premium will be paid. Bank of England Notes, and Broken Bank paper bought and sold. Drafts and Notes of hand collected on all the principal cities and towns in the United States, by GEO. A. COOK, *Lottery and Exchange Broker*, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Dec. 16.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactory of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.

Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, }
December 9, 1831. } tf

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

BOOKS AT REDUCED PRICES.—S. J. SYLVESTER will sell, at very reduced rates, Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymns, Gems, &c. M'Kenzie's five thousand Receipts will be sold at One Dollar the copy, bound. Jan. 3.

THE Subscribers offer for sale a Small Lot of very Choice WINES, consisting of

2 Casks Superior Old Port;
6 Baskets Sparkling Champagne;
3 Boxes Hock;
3 do. Hermitage.

These wines were selected with much care for family use, and will be found superior.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Nov. 29, 1831.—tf

J. BAXTER & CO.

FROM NEW YORK,

WOULD inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and the public generally, that they have taken Store, No. 136 Liberty Street, near Saint Clair Street, Pittsburgh, where they offer, *fresh from the New York Market*, a general assortment of European, India, and American DRY GOODS, at *Wholesale and Retail*—among which, are English, French, and American Prints, Ginghams, and Muslins; Eng. and Amer. Flannels; Eng., French, and German Merinos; Merino Circassians; Superfine, and extra-superfine Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Queens Cloths; Rose Blankets; French and India Satins; French Ærophane, and Italian Crapes, assorted colors; Colored Florences and Sarsenets; Plain Black, Blue Black, Changeable, Figured, and Mode colored Gros de Swiss, Gros de Naples, and Gros de Berlin Silks; Black and Blue Black Marcelins, and Italian Lustrings; Fine Black Satin Levantines; Black and Blue Black Satin Turc; Black Silk Velvets; Tabby do. assorted colours; Satin, Taffeta and Gauze Ribbons assorted; Fine Satin do. high colored, for trimming Winter Hats; Plain and open work, Black, White and Random, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose and Half Hose; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Black, White and assorted dress Gloves, of finest quality; Tamboured and Floss wrought Capes, Collars, Pelirines, Chimisets and Spencers; Plain and Twilled Silk pocket Hdkfs.; Extra fine Paungee do. fancy colors; Plain and Printed muslin Cravats; Plain Black and Plaid Italian do. Heavy Black India do; Ladies' Poplin Crape, Figured Silk, Algerine and Prussian fancy dress Hdkfs.; Embossed Silk Velvet Reticules, a new and elegant article; Corded Muslin Skirts; Cashmere, Merino, Raw Silk, Twilled Cotton and other Shawls, in variety; Extra Fine Thibet Wool and Crape, do. printed; Silk and Gingham Umbrellas; Fine Linen, Linen Cambric, and Pocket Hdkfs.; 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Bobbinets, very fine; Bobbinet footing; Cotton and Linen Floss; Thread Laces, Edgings and Insertings; Fine wrought Cambric Muslin Insertings; Fine Jaconet, Mull, and Book Muslins and Bishops Lawn; Figured Swiss Muslins; Black, White and Green Gause Veils, very large and rich; Misses' Green Barage do. for winter; Fine Italian Crape Mourning Veils, extra size and deep borders; Mixed Silk Camblets for Ladies' Cloaks, Pelisses and Riding Habits; Fine-Goat hair Camblets; Scarlet and Blue Damask Breakfast and Tea Cloths; do. do. Plaid do.—Also, an assortment of ready made clothing, such as Pantaloons, Roundabouts, Pea Coats, Flushing Jackets, Hunting Coats, Sattinet and Cloth Coats; Valencia and Velvet Vests; Figured Silk do; Silk Moreen do, a new and elegant article; Extra-superfine Cloth Pantaloons, and Dress Coats, made in New York, in the newest style;—A good assortment of Ladies' Prunell and Morocco Slips, Shoes, Boots, and Gaiter Boots; Misses' and Infants' Prunell and Morocco slips; and a few New York manufactured Hats, of a very superior style and quality.

All of the above goods will be offered at such prices as shall be advantageous to purchasers.—Traders and others from the country will do well to "come and see." J. B. & Co. will esteem it a favor if the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city and vicinity will call and examine quality and prices, whether they wish to purchase or not. A portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 1831.—tf.

TO BE LET.

I WISH to dispose of the unexpired Lease (2 years from the first of April next) of the house which I now occupy, No. 138 Liberty street. This house is large, and completely finished—from the cellar to the garret—and, from its central situation, is well calculated for a Boarding House. The large Store Room and Cellar in front, will be let with the dwelling, if required.

☞Possession will be given on the first of April, or sooner, to a person who would accommodate a few genteel boarders. For further particulars, apply to WM. B. FOSTER.

January 20, 1832.—tf

COTTON.

42 BALES COTTON—Just landed—for sale by M. ATWOOD,
Jan. 27. Corner Wood and Front streets.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have formed a connection with Mr. *Wm. Riddle*, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Mr. *P. H. Goodwyn*, of Florence, Ala. in the business heretofore conducted by them, and which will still be carried on under the style of FORSYTH & Co.

They will continue to transact a General Agency and Commission Business, and attend particularly to the *Receiving and Forwarding of Goods.*

To the former friends and customers of the House, they would return their grateful acknowledgements, with the hope, that a prompt and faithful attention to business, will procure for the present concern, a continuance of their patronage.

FORSYTH & Co.

January 27.

HOUSES TO LET.

THE Subscriber offers for rent, a large Three Story Brick House, suitable for a Store and Dwelling House, situate in the Diamond, next door to the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. Possession can be given immediately.

Also, two Two Story Brick Dwelling Houses, and one Two Story Frame Dwelling, situate on Marbury street, between Liberty and Penn streets. These houses are in excellent order. Possession can be given 1st April, 1832.

Also, two Two Story Frame Dwelling Houses, situate at the end of Fourth street, in good order, and pleasantly situated—possesion can be given 1st April, 1832.

☞All these houses will be leased for one, two, three, four, or five years, on accommodating terms. Inquire of the Subscriber, at his residence, next door to the office of the Gazette, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh. MOSES CULLEN.

December 2, 1831.—tf

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE

PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call. Dec. 24.—tf.

FOR SALE,

A TEN ACRE LOT, near East Liberty, on which are erected a Two Story Frame Dwelling House, Stable, Wagon House, &c. &c., and a well of excellent water near the back door. A thriving young Orchard of choice Fruit Trees; consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, &c. Likewise Gooseberry and Currant Bushes. The land is of good quality, and well adapted to early gardening: it joins John Beitler's lot. It will be sold low for cash, as the subscriber wants to move from this State.

☞ Possession will be given on the first of April next, or the middle of March, if required.—Apply on the premises to

JAMES JONES.

January 6.—3mo.

STRAYED, from the Yard of the Subscriber, on Saturday night, (the 14th instant,) a BRINDLE HEIFER—short horns. Also, a BLACK AND WHITE BULLOCK. Any person returning them, or giving me information where they may be found, shall be liberally rewarded. FREDERICK MEHEU,

January 20, 1832.—3t Butcher.

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS.

A PART of the premises of the late James S. Stevenson will be leased for a term of years. The situation for a Lumber Yard is a most advantageous one; the greater part of the ground is immediately adjoining the Allegheny river, with a landing on Wayne street, which gives to the premises the decided advantage over any other yard. For further particulars, inquire of

GEORGE OGDEN,
Corner of Wood and Second streets.

January 24, 1832.—tf

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern has, upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,

MOORES & WILSON.
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.

To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.
Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.

JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.

THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.
Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, and therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK RAPP.

December 30—tf

POETRY.

From the Essex Gazette.

STANZAS,

Written on seeing a young lady arranging her tresses for a Ball.

Bind up thy tresses—beautiful one!
Of brown in the shade, and gold in the sun,
Free should their delicate lustre be thrown,
O'er a forehead more pure than the Parian stone,
Shaming the light of those orient pearls,
Which bind o'er its whiteness, thy soft, wreathing curls!

Smile—for thy glance in the mirror is thrown,
And the face of an Angel is meeting thine own!—
Beautiful lady!—I marvel not
That thy cheek a lovelier tint hath caught,
And the kindling light of thine eye hath told
Of a dearer wealth than the miser's gold!

Away—away—there is danger here—
A terrible phantom is bending near!
Ghastly and fearfully its rayless eye
Scowls on thy loveliness, scornfully—
With no human look—with no human breath,
He stands beside thee—the haunter death!

Fly—but alas!—he will follow thee,
As the ripple follows the bark at sea,—
In thy noon-day walk—in thy midnight sleep,
Close at thy hand shall the phantom keep—
Telling of evil more dark to be;
Wo!—that such phantom should follow thee!—

In the lighted hall, where the dancers go
Like beautiful spirits, to and fro,
When thy fair arms glance in their stainless white,
Like ivory bathed in still moonlight,
And not one star in the brilliant sky,
Hath a holier light than thine own blue eye.

Oh, then—even then—*he* will follow still,
Like a moonlight shadow beyond thy will,
In the softened light—in the turning dance,
He will fix on thine his dead, cold glance:
The chill of his breath on thy cheek shall linger,
And thy warm blood shrink from his icy finger!

And yet, there is hope! embrace it now,
While thy soul is pure as thy open brow;
While thy life is green, while thy heart is still
Fresh as the flow of a summer rill—
While its love is as free as the gale of Spring,
Greeting and blessing each breathing thing!

When the after cares of thy life shall come;
When the bud shall wither before its bloom;
When thy soul is sick of the emptiness
And changeful fashion of, human bliss;
And the death-like torpor of blighted feeling
Over thy heart like ice is stealing!

Oh, then, when thy spirit is turned above,
By the kind rebuke of the Chastener's love;
When the hope of that joy, in thy heart is stirr'd,
Which eye hath not seen---nor ear hath heard---
Then will that Phantom of Darkness be
Gladness, and promise, and hope to thee!

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Encyclopædia Americana.

MACHINERY.

The utility of machinery, in its application to manufactures, consists in the addition which it makes to human power, the economy of human time, and in the conversion of substances apparently worthless into valuable products. The forces derived from wind, from water, and from steam are so many additions to human power, and the total inanimate force thus obtained in Great Britain (including the commercial and manufacturing) has been calculated, by Dupin, to be equivalent to that of 20,000,000 laborers. Experiments have shown that the force necessary to move a stone on the smoothed floor of its quarry is nearly two thirds of its weight; on a wooden floor, three fifths; if soaped, one sixth; upon rollers on the quarry floor, one thirty second; on wood, one fortieth. At each increase of knowledge, and on the contrivance of every new tool, human labor is abridged: the man who contrived rollers quintupled his power over brute matter. The next use of machinery is the economy of time, and this is too apparent to require illustration, and may result either from the increase of force, or from the improvement in the contrivance of tools, or from both united. Instances of the production of valuable substances from worthless materials are constantly occurring in all the arts; and though this may appear to be merely the consequence of scientific knowledge, yet it is evident that science cannot exist, nor could its lessons be made productive by application, without machinery. In the history of every science, we find the improvements of its machinery, the invention of instruments, to constitute an important part. The chemist, the astronomer, the physician, the husbandman, the painter, the sculptor, is such only by the application of machinery. Applied science in all its forms, and the fine and useful arts, are the triumphs of mind, indeed, but gained through the instrumentality of machinery. The difference between a tool and a machine is not capable of very precise distinction, nor is it necessary, in a popular examination of them, to make any distinction. A tool is usually a more simple machine, and generally used by the hand; a machine is a complex tool, a collection of tools, and frequently put in action by inanimate force. All machines are intended either to produce power, or merely to transmit power and execute work. Of the class of mechanical agents by which motion is transmitted,—the lever, the pulley, the wedge,—it has been demonstrated that no power is gained by their use, however combined. Whatever force is applied at one part, can only be exerted at some other, diminished by friction and other incidental causes; and whatever is gained in the rapidity of execution, is compensated by the necessity of exerting additional force. These two principles should be constantly borne in mind, and teach us to limit our attempts to things which are possible. 1. *Accumulating Power.* When the work to be done requires more force for its execution than can be generated in the time necessary for its completion, recourse must be had to some mechanical method of preserving and condensing a part of the power exerted previously to the commencement of the process. This is most frequently accomplished by a fly-wheel, which is a wheel having a heavy rim, so that the greater part of the weight is near the circumference. It requires great power, applied for some time, to set this in rapid motion, and, when moving with considerable velocity, if its force is concentrated on a point, its effects are exceedingly powerful. Another method of accumulating power consists in raising a weight, and then allowing it to fall. A man, with a heavy hammer, may strike repeated blows on the head of a pile without any effect; but a heavy weight, raised by machinery to a greater height, though the blow is less frequently repeated, produces the desired effect. 2. *Regulating Power.* Uniformity and steadiness in the motion of the machinery are essential both to its success and its duration. The governor, in the steam engine, is a contrivance for this purpose. A vane or fly of little weight, but large surface, is also used. It revolves rapidly, and soon acquires a uniform rate, which it cannot much exceed; because any addition to its velocity produces a greater addition to the resistance of the air. This kind of fly is generally used in small pieces of mechanism, and, unlike the heavy fly, it serves to destroy, instead of to preserve, force. 3. *Increase of Velocity.* Operations requiring a trifling exertion of force may become fatiguing by the rapidity of motion necessary, or a degree of rapidity may be desirable beyond the power of muscular action. Whenever the work itself is light, it becomes necessary to increase the velocity in order to economize time. Thus twisting the fibres of wool by the fingers would be a most tedious operation: In the common spinning wheel, the velocity of the foot is moderate, but, by a simple contrivance, that of the thread is most rapid. A band, passing round a large wheel, and then round a small spindle, effects this change. This contrivance is a common one in machinery. 4. *Diminution of Velocity.* This is commonly required for the purpose of overcoming great resistances with small power. Systems of pulleys afford an example of this, in the smoke-jack, a greater velocity is produced than is required, and it is therefore moderated by transmission through a number of wheels. 5. *Spreading the Action of a Force exerted for a few Minutes over a large Time.* This is one of the most common and useful employments of machinery. The half minute which we spend daily in winding up our watches is an exertion of force which, by the aid of a few wheels, is spread over twenty-four hours. A great number of automata, moved by springs, may be classed under this division. 6. *Saving Time in natural Operations.* The process of tanning consists in combining the tanning principle with every particle of the skin, which, by the ordinary process of soaking it in a solution of the tanning matter, requires from six months to two years. By enclosing the solution, with the hide, in a close vessel, and exhausting the air, the pores of the hide being deprived of air, exert a capillary attraction on the tan, which may be aided by pressure, so that the thickest hides may be tanned in six weeks. The operation of bleaching affords another example. 7. *Exerting Forces too large for human Power.* When the force of large bodies of men or animals is applied, it becomes difficult to concentrate it simultaneously at a given point. The power of steam, air, or water is employed to overcome resistances which would require a great expense to surmount by animal labor. The twisting of the largest cables, the rolling, hammering and cutting of large masses of iron, the draining of mines, require enormous exertions of physical force, continued for considerable periods. Other means are used when the force required is great, and the space through which it is to act is small. The hydraulic press can, by the exertion of man, produce a pressure of 1500 atmospheres. 8. *Executing Operations too delicate for Human Touch.* The same power which twists the stoutest cable, and weaves the coarsest canvass, may be employed, to more advantage than human hands, in spinning the gossamer thread of the cotton, and entwining, with fairy fingers, the meshes of the most delicate fabric. 9. *Registering Operations.* Machinery affords a sure means of remedying the inattention of human agents, by instruments, for instance, for counting the strokes of an engine, or the number of coins struck in a press. The tell-tale, a piece of mechanism connected with a clock in an apartment to which a watchman has not access, reveals whether he has neglected, at any hour of his watch, to pull a string in token of his vigilance. 10. *Economy of Materials.* The precision with which all operations are executed by machinery, and the exact similarity of the articles made, produce a degree of economy in the consumption of the raw material which is sometimes of great importance. In reducing the trunk of a tree to planks, the axe was formerly used, with the loss of at least half the material. The saw produces thin boards, with a loss of not more than an eighth of the material. 11. *The Identity of the Result.* Nothing is more remarkable than the perfect similarity of things manufactured by the same tool. If the top of a box is to be made to fit over the lower part, it may be done by gradually advancing the tool of the sliding rest, after this adjustment, no additional care is requisite in making a thousand boxes. The same result appears in all the arts of printing: the impressions from the same block, or the same copperplate, have a similarity which no labor of the hand could produce. 12. *Accuracy of the Work.* The accuracy with which machinery executes its work is, perhaps, one of its most important advantages. It would hardly be possible for a very skilful workman, with files and polishing substances, to form a perfect cylinder out of a piece of steel. This process, by the aid of the lathe and the sliding rest, is the every day employment of hundreds of workmen. On these two last advantages of machinery depends the system of copying, by which pictures of the original may be multiplied, and thus almost unlimited pains may be bestowed in producing the model, which shall cost 10,000 times the price of each individual specimen of its perfections. Operations of copying take place, by printing, by casting, by moulding, by stamping, by punching, with elongation, with altered dimensions. A remarkable example of the arts of copying, lies before the eye of the reader in these pages. 1. They are copies obtained by printing from stereotype plates. 2. Those plates are copies obtained (by casting) from moulds formed of plaister of Paris. 3. The moulds are copies obtained by pouring the plaister, in a liquid state, upon the moveable types. 4. The types are copies (by casting) from moulds of copper, called *matrices.* 5. The lower part of the matrices, bearing the impressions of the letters or characters are copies (by punching) from steel punches, on which the same characters exist in relief. 6. The cavities in these steel punches, as in the middle of the letters *a*, *b*, &c., are produced from other steel punches in which those parts are in relief.

The London Morning Herald, speaking of the probability of the powers of Europe disarming, holds the following language:

If we saw any certain indication of the despotic governments of the continent laying aside their projects of ambition—their intermeddling policy—their jealousy of free States—their ancient hatred of the representative system; if we saw any proofs of their abandoning their Machiavelian principle which makes them say one thing and mean another; if they afforded us any certain grounds for believing that they had become enlightened enough to know that it is easier and safer to govern by justice than by oppression; if, above all, we perceived that they had derived sufficient instruction from experience to learn that the rights of kings can never be secure until the rights of the people are respected, and that the best protection of thrones is the rational freedom of nations; if we saw these signs of sobriety and wisdom in the acts and conduct of the rulers of the continent, we should consider the reports of a general disarmament, with a view to a universal and lasting peace, not difficult of belief, because we should, in that case, see *moral* causes leading the way to such a just and desirable *political* decision.

But we confess we see none of those moral proofs of a transition from the government of force, to the government of enlightened power, among the Continental despots:—on the contrary, the fall of Poland is likely to stimulate Russia, whose power has been continually growing in Europe ever since the retreat of the French from Moscow, to push the advantages, both in Europe and Asia, which the guilty connivance, or the not less criminal weakness of other governments, has allowed her to obtain. She achieved a great object of her ambition when Turkey, her ancient rival, and our 'ancient ally,' sunk beneath her arm. Now Poland lies crushed at her feet. By her conquests in Persia she holds the keys of the East; and in Greece, though her minion, Capo d'Istrias, be no more, her influence still struggles to chain to her barbarous dominion those beautiful provinces which Turkey has lost, and which would give her a great naval station on the shores of the Mediterranean. Will the success with which she has pursued her conquests of late, extinguish the ambition out of which the lust of conquest springs? Alas! ambition is that passion of which it may be most truly said, that "increase of appetite grows upon what it feeds on." Russia succeeded in her recent enterprise of aggrandizement beyond her most sanguine expectations; and, after taking the repose which the destructive Polish campaign made necessary, will arise to pursue her career of ambition, "like a giant refreshed with wine."

In the mean time, unhappy and fallen Poland is in the dust. Protestations of clemency are made, and, in the moment of being made, are most cruelly belied. The capitulation of Warsaw has been treated as waste paper. The citizens of Warsaw have no security of property or life. Numbers of those who remained or returned to Warsaw on the faith of the capitulation, have been torn in the dead of night from their homes, and dragged in chains to expiate their love of country in the mines or the wilderness of Siberia. A Russian government is established in Poland, contrary to the treaty of Vienna—the property of such distinguished patriots as Czartoryski and Chlopicki has been confiscated—the members of the Diet are persecuted. The execrated Constantine, the mantle of whose power has fallen on the Grand Duke Michael, seems to have bequeathed him some of his peculiar talents for government, of which the whole energy might be summed up in the art of driving a generous people desperate. A people, we say; because, if no more vigorous intervention takes place than any which the Powers that are parties to the treaty of Vienna have yet exercised on behalf of Poland, that ancient, that noble, that chivalrous people, shall no longer exist as a nation. Russia must govern by armies, while her policy is oppression.

As to Austria, has she yet relaxed the iron grasp of despotism by which she holds her Italian dependencies? Has she abandoned her assumed right to pour in her armies upon the "Independent Italian States," if they should dare once more to choose their own forms of government? The true answer to these questions will show whether she is desirous of a general disarmament or not.

Has the King of Prussia yet given his people the promised constitution which induced them to rise against Bonaparte? Has his government begun to see the true interests of the country, and separated from that political alliance with Russia which renders Prussia the fascinated slave of the gigantic barbarism of the north? Can she disarm before Russia gives the word of command? Is there not more than one successful revolution—more than one "bad example," as the Duke of Wellington called the revolution of France, to be put down in Europe? Is not the King of Holland, at the present moment, endeavoring to put down a "bad example"? Is he not desirous of doing in Belgium what the Emperor Nicholas did in Poland, and nothing more? Can the Holy Alliance seriously find fault with him for endeavoring to carry their own principles into effect? They may temporize, indeed, because circumstances make it necessary; but the long continued coquetry between him and the "Conference," proves that the simple politicians who believe the Belgian affairs settled, have something more to learn than any protocols have yet disclosed.

In the place of all this moral evidence against the probability of a general disarmament, to which, indeed, we ought to add the increasing audacity of the Carlists of France, who confidently count, for some secret reasons, upon a *restoration*—we have what facts? We are told that the Prussian Landwehr are returning home, and that a great number of furloughs have been given to soldiers in the Austrian service. As to the Prussian militia, they usually go to their homes in the winter, whence they can be assembled at a very short notice; and as to the Austrian furloughs, they would rather indicate that Austria intends to continue her armies on the present footing, than the contrary; otherwise, why not grant *discharges* to her soldiers, instead of furloughs, which bind them, after a definitive time, to return to their respective corps? Surely nobody expected a *winter* campaign.

NATIONAL CALAMITIES.

Of the numerous and various pestilences which have assailed mankind in every quarter of the known world, from the earliest accounts, traditionary or recorded, none have been more overwhelmingly destructive to the human race than the plague. Of the primary source of this malady nothing satisfactory is known. That it is a disease of the remotest antiquity cannot be doubted—inasmuch as it is noticed successively by the Romans and Arabians, and through all the subsequent records of nations down to the present day.

The earliest Jewish history in the Pentateuch indisputably proves its existence, where allusion is made to it under the designation of the Hebrew word *Deber.* Egypt would appear to be the place whence the Jews imagined the pestilence to have emanated. Thucydides describes the prevalence of the plague at Athens---which was reiterated in the much admired account given by Lucretius.---About the middle of the second century of the Christian era. Rome was visited by a severe plague, which in all probability was introduced to the capital by the army of Lucius Varius on his return from Parthia. Galen notices the plague in his writings. On the authority of Eusebius, we name A. D. 302 as the period of the Syrian plague, which was so mortal during its prevalence. In the year 540, during the reign of Justiana, a severe and extensive pestilence ranged over the greater part of Europe and Asia for half a century.

The earliest authentic visitation in Britain of this disease is that described in the year 430. The last time it raged as an epidemic was in the ever memorable years 1664-5. It fortunately has not existed in Britain since 1679; and in Edinburgh not subsequent to 1645; from which period it commenced a sweeping tour of havoc throughout the continent of Europe. It reached Aleppo in 1660; remaining for three years: at London, it appeared in 1665. Golwald mentions it having prevailed at Dantzic in 1700. It reached Provence in 1720, and in 1711 Moscow was infected from communication with the Turkish army. Smyrna was nearly devastated in 1784, and Grand Cairo in 1798. The plague broke out in the Indian army during the Egyptian expedition in 1801. The British camp was attacked with plague while in Egypt. Of those seized of the French army under Napoleon, at the battle of the Pyramids, only one in five recovered, whereas 361 only died of the English army during the two years---a fact which shows the superiority of British practice. The plague now reached, in 1815, the "little rock of Malta," Noya, in 1815, and Smyrna, in 1784.

The mortality was dreadful. At Moscow 1200 are reported to have fallen victims in twelve hours. In Athens and London the dead were too numerous for interment.

Evelyn, in his Kalendarium, under date of September 7, says---"Near 10,000 now die weekly; however I went all along the city and suburbs from Kent street to St. James's, a dismal passage and dangerous to see so many coffins exposed in the streets thin of people, shops shut up, and all in mournful silence, as not knowing whose turn it might be next."

At Grand Cairo the annual mortality averaged 7000. It would seem an established fact, that this malady cannot engender an active miasma, should the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere be above 80 degrees of Fahrenheit, nor under 60.

The next national visitation is that of small-pox. We cannot tell when it appeared in the world, neither can we affirm that it was known to the Greeks or Romans. Certain we are that it was observed in Asia and China for an incalculable period before its appearance in Britain. We can trace its course from China to India---thence to Arabia Felix, and the triumph of the Saracen arms brought it to the Levant, whence it was disseminated to Spain, Sicily, Africa, and by the merchant ships brought back to Europe.

This scourge, in point of mortality, rivalled the plague, diffusing itself insidiously every where. The humble and industrious inmates of the cot of the hind---and the princely and indolent inhabitants of the palace of the Kings, were equally and impartially assailed by the deforming ravages of this loathsome disease. In fifty years alone, no fewer than eleven illustrious individuals of the Imperial House of Austria fell victims to this visitation.

The yellow fever in the West India islands; the Bulam fever and the epidemic of Malaga, all contribute to the destruction of the human race. At Batavia, air of a nature so pestiferous blows from the coast, which, meeting with a horribly offensive malaria, which rushes from the south-east upon the Guinea coast, generates a compound which causes a mortality so fearfully great, that Dr. Lind tells us the living were unable to bury the dead.

In the negro towns in 1754-5, the gates of Cape Castle were left unguarded. The sentinels were smitten to the ground, as if by the magic hand of an invisible agent. At Cadiz, a pestilence of the nature of the plague appeared in 1780: the air from its stagnant state became so vitiated, that its noxious qualities affected even animals! Canary birds died, blood issuing from their bills; and in the neighboring towns which were afterwards infected, not a sparrow was to be seen!

We now proceed to Cholera, the last dreadful pestilence in our catalogue of great national calamities. As to the early history of this disease, there is also much uncertainty and contradiction. Bontius supposes that it was known to the Greeks.—Sonnerat describes a disease exactly like the cholera, which was prevalent in 1774. The Medical Hindoo writers are said to have described it, and particularly the renowned *Dhanwastera*, the Hindoo Esculapius.

The following has been its progress: in 1769, at Ambore Valley; and at Arcot it appeared in 1781. At Mauritius, in 1788. It reached the presidency of Madras in 1782. Vellore in 1787, and in 18 years thereafter, it spread to Trincomalee. It appeared in India in 1807, in shape so unquestionable that it was regarded as a new disease. At Jessore, (100 miles N. E. of Calcutta,) it raged most furiously, visiting and ravaging in its course the population of Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Delhi, &c. traveling as if by a chain of posts. It now reached the grand army, and devastated the Deccar. Spreading to Poonah, and crossing to Salsettec, it arrived at Bombay in September, 1818, exactly 12 months after its appearance at Calcutta. It reached the Persian Gulf in 1821, and in 1823, it prevailed at Absachan, which proves that Europe was then closely threatened. Mr. Cornish, in a communication from Persia in 1822, made the following prediction: "I much fear it will extend to Europe, where the crowded cities and great population will make it more severely felt than in the scattered cities and scanty population of Persia."

It has passed over 90 degrees longitude, and 66 degrees latitude; crossing the equator to the boundary line of Southern tropics, and from the Northern tropic to the Temperate Zone. Of its remote cause we really know nothing; it seems to give the lie to all our known laws of contagion—spreading in India in the teeth of the most powerful monsoons. And now Mr. Cornish's prediction is verified; it *has* visited Europe. At Moscow, out of a population of 300,000, in forty-two days there were 4310 cases; out of that number only 674 cases recovered, and 2340 died. At St. Petersburgh, out of a population of 350,000, 7737 were attacked in the first thirty-two days, and 3972 died; only 2282 recovered.

It raged for some time in Vienna, then again appeared at St. Petersburgh, and at length reached Hamburgh; thus leaving the German Ocean as the only barrier to the spread of the contagion in Great Britain. The results of his progress hitherto too fully attest the utter insufficiency of sanatory cordons in checking this dreadful pestilence.---*Eng. paper.*

Letter from Washington, to the Editor of the United States Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1832.

The anxiety relative to the issue of the deliberations of the Senate, concerning the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, increases every day, and becomes every day more intense. It would be difficult to communicate any adequate idea of the depth of public feeling on this subject. It is now universally conceded, that Mr. Van Buren has compromised the dignity and interest of his country, by his instructions to Mr. M'Lane on the matter of the West India Trade. The letters of X. Y. have doubtless had some share in creating, or rather extending this feeling. Every one with whom I converse, appears ready to admit the truth of this statement; and almost every one seems to be convinced that the conjuncture of Mr. Van Buren's appointment would be a stain on the reputation of the Senate, which nothing could ever efface. It is certainly true, that the consideration of the subject was laid on the table, by the casting vote of Mr. Calhoun; and it is rumored that a discussion of the causes which led to the dissolution of the late cabinet, will take place before the nomination will be again taken up. I do not know what degree of credit is to be attached to this rumor.—There is always uncertainty, frequently indelicacy, attending all references to the proceedings of the Senate, while engaged in Executive business. I have good reason, however, to believe that the feeling of repugnance to confirm Mr. Van Buren, increases in the hearts of the Senators themselves, the more they reflect on the circumstances which are involved in the consideration of the subject.

Colonel Hayne's speech, in reply to Mr. Clay, is generally considered as less happy than was expected from him. I did not hear it, nor have I as yet seen any report of it. But I have been present at the expression of opinions concerning it, by several persons of acknowledged taste and talents, and they have all concurred in representing its arguments as forced and feeble, and the whole style as affording little claim for the orator upon the congratulations of his friends, or of the advocates of the doctrines which he expounds, and in the exposition of which he is considered a leader. Some discussion has been caused by his chief illustration of the proposition that it is impossible to establish manufactures in a state where the whole of the labor is performed by slaves. He illustrated somewhat in these terms.

A Yankee came to South Carolina to establish a manufactory, and thus to show that manufactures could be carried on by slave labor. He built his factory, procured his machinery, purchased his slaves, and went to work. By and by, one of the slaves stole some pieces of cloth, and being fearful of detection, burnt down the factory, and nothing more had been heard of the experiment. The fact was thus admitted by the orator, that the manufacture of cloths had been successful, and the failure was owing to the thieving disposition of the slave who destroyed the building; a circumstance which is of course as likely to happen among white men as slaves. The fallacy of the pretended illustration is therefore obvious to all.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, has inflicted on Mr. Cambreleng, one of the severest dressings which that gentleman ever received on the floor of that House, on the subject of frauds on the revenue, and the unjust imputations which have been so plentifully showered on manufacturers. Mr. Cambreleng, who sat within three yards of Mr. Davis, and in a line with him, seemed to wince considerably under the infliction, and will doubtless take some opportunity to make an effort to revenge himself. Whenever he does so, it will be a weak one.

The bill abolishing the office recently held by General Bernard, at the head of the Engineer Department, and which had been recently conferred on Colonel Gadsden, has passed, by a unanimous vote of both Houses: and this may be considered as a rebuke of the President, for his precipitancy in making the appointment. With all his profession in favor of reform and retrenchment, and the abolition of useless officers, he has never yet exhibited any reluctance to bestow offices on his favorites, without giving himself the trouble to inquire whether they are such offices as are necessary to the interests of the country, or such as may be dispensed without injury to the public interests.

A memorial was yesterday presented in the House of Representatives from the Bank of Pennsylvania, praying for a renewal of the Charter of the Bank of the United States. The memorial is a paper of great interest at the present moment. It founds its prayer on an intimate knowledge of the institution, a high appreciation of its utility and value, and a deep sense of the ability with which it has been conducted. The memorial was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

We do not hear as yet, that any bill is in preparation, by the Committee of either House of Congress, on the subject of the Bank. We have no doubt, however, that such a bill will be reported at no distant day. We do not know, and indeed, we do not expect that the Bank will be re-chartered in the exact terms of its present charter. There are doubtless some modifications which experience has suggested to the Bank itself, and others may be called for by public opinion, and not by the Bank. Of these latter it appears to us probable that, in any new Charter, the Bank would be restrained from issuing checks from the Branches, as now practised, to supply the circulation with small notes: in which case, of course, some authority would be given to the government of the Bank to multiply notes of that description in sufficient number at the parent Bank, which, under the provisions of the present charter would be utterly impracticable.

We think it quite possible, further that the charter may be limited to a shorter term than that of the present charter, in order to keep it more under the control of Congress and the People, by bringing it under more frequent review. In that event, however, we presume that the new Charter would not be of less extent than at least ten or twelve years.—*Nat. Intelligencer, Jan. 21.*

Evidence in support of the Anti-Tariff Memorial.---The Committee appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress, setting forth the evils of the present tariff, and asking for such a modification of it as shall be consistent with the purposes of revenue, and equal in its operation upon the different districts and various interests of the Union, have not been idle. A memorial is preparing, which, from the ability and habits of research belonging to those who have been engaged in drawing it up, cannot fail to present the liberal side of the question in a strong light and with apt and clear illustration. In the mean time, Henry Lee, Esq. one of the Committee, distinguished as the author of the Boston Report, has commenced, in pursuance of instructions from the Committee, the publication of a series of numbers, containing an exposition of the evidence in support of the memorial.---*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

The House of Representatives of Louisiana voted an address to the French people on the subject of the French revolution of July, and forwarded it to our Minister at Paris, Mr. Rives, to be presented to the Chamber of Deputies. It appears from a communication from that gentleman, laid before the Louisiana Legislature, that he has been prevented from bringing it before the Chamber. The President of the Council said, that an official communication with a foreign state could not, in France, take place, unless it passed through the Executive, and that the matter ought previously to be settled with the Minister for Foreign Affairs. General Sebastiani said, that the address in question being from a state legislature, with which, under our federal system, a foreign government could maintain no direct relations, he could not with propriety charge himself with the delivery of their address.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The Department of State at Washington has received a letter from the American Consul at London, dated 30th November, with this information:—*Nat. Gaz.*

"Dr. Barry, who was sent to Sunderland by the Government, to endeavor to ascertain the nature of the disease, has reported that whether it spread or not, whether it may have been observed there in other years or now only for the first time, it is identical with the disease of which he and Dr. Russell saw so much in St. Petersburgh."

It is reported that Thomas P. Moore, our present Minister Plenipotentiary at Bogota, is to return home, and that James Shannon, of Lexington, will be sent thither as Charge d'Affaires.---*Nat. Gaz.*

We find the following notice of a trial, and the character of the witnesses in the Portsmouth N. H. Journal. It exhibits a melancholy picture of illiteracy:

"We were shocked at the examination of some witnesses, in the case of the trial of Andrew Moran, a lad eleven years of age, charged with stealing a pocket-book, containing seventy-five dollars. One of the witnesses was a lad eleven years of age, who knew not how to read---who, for three years, had not been more than *three weeks* at school, but spent his time in strolling about the streets, with vicious company. Another lad, his associate, nearly *fourteen* years of age, (who had also been so intimate with the prisoner, as once to accompany him to the bridewell for some misdemeanor) although capable of telling a very good story, and who was evidently a *bright boy*, was *not able to read;* his education being wholly neglected by his parents, and he, suffered to roam at large, encouraged in vice, and evidently trained up for the gallows. From the bad character of these boys who testified, their evidence was received as but of little worth, (although, when examined separately, their stories corresponded in every respect,) and the prisoner at the bar was pronounced not guilty.

Four boys engaged in the affair, could not distinguish a two dollar bill from a five.

We take this occasion to ask if it is not the duty as well as the interest of the town, to see that the education of such children as are neglected by their parents is properly attended to? A full disclosure of the circumstances of the above affair, would exhibit such an intimate connection between *intemperance, idleness, ignorance,* and *crime,* as would not fail to convince every one of the necessity of attending to the education of every youth in our town.

At the supper which closed the annual meeting of the Columbia Typographical Society, held at Washington on Saturday week, Mr. Verplanck, one of the guests, related this anecdote:—"I was engaged some years ago in a miscellaneous literary work, in conjunction with two or three friends, whose writings are amongst the most valued productions of native literature. The volumes were most accurately, as well as very beautifully printed. Before the sheets had reached the binder, and long before they had fallen under the eyes of any regular editorial critic, I was surprised with a review of the work in one of our best and most widely circulated literary journals. It was written with great talent, as well as elegance and sprightliness of style, and in the most friendly spirit. On inquiring for the name of our good-natured and able critic, the authors were surprised to learn that he was the compositor who had set up all the manuscript, and who knew it only in that way. Our friend has since laid down the stick for the pen, and is now, I trust, winning his way to fame and fortune, in another country."—*Poulson, Jan. 23.*

American Printing Establishment.---Badger's Messenger, among its great variety of novelties, each week presents an engraving of some public building, or edifice for charitable purposes, accompanied by a brief and well written description. The last number furnished us with a view of the brothers Harper, in Cliff street, New York, whose works are frequently noticed in the traveler for the gratification of its literary and miscellaneous readers. The structure is of brick, 40 by 90 feet. Having been erected by the proprietors expressly for their own business and convenience, it is remarkably well supplied with light, having on its sides more than eighty windows.

In addition to these extensive premises, which are wholly occupied by the Messrs. Harper, with their own business. They have a building on the opposite side of Cliff street, which they use for stereotyping.

Their extensive establishment employs one hundred and forty workmen, and at times a greater number. It has nineteen printing presses in steady operation, and the work turned off throughout the year equals fourteen hundred 18 mo. volumes per day, making the enormous total of *four hundred and thirty-eight thousand and two hundred volumes annually.*

The Harpers, though young men, are among the oldest established printers and publishers in the country. They are practical typographers; and therefore, with their knowledge in business, are enabled to superintend their extensive concern personally, and at the same time, avail themselves of many important advantages beyond the reach of those who are not practical printers. To this, we presume, the public are indebted for the immense saving in the price of those books which issue from their prolific press. They publish more works, and have a larger amount of capital invested in stereotype plate than any concern, private or public, in the United States.

It is frequently the case that a proof copy of a popular English book arrives at the office of the Harpers, and in the lapse of forty-eight hours or less, appears in American dress, and is sent to all parts of the Union. The celerity of these typographical movements can be compared to nothing more appropriate than the growth of mushrooms during a night of warm showers.---*Boston Trav.*

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.	
U. S. Bank & bran.	par
Philadelphia Banks	do
Bank of Pittsburgh	do
Easton	do
Germantown	do
Erie	1
Montgomery county	par
West Chester	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do
Harrisburgh	do
Bucks county	do.
Lancaster Bank	½
Northampton	½
York Bank	½
Chambersburgh	1
Greensburgh	33½
Brownsville	½
Gettysburgh	½
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½
Pottsville Bank,	unc.
Ohio.	
Bank of Steubenville,	25
F. & M. B'k. of do.	½
Mount Pleasant	½
Western Reserve	½
St. Clairsville	½
Bank of Chillicothe	½
Lancaster	½
Marietta	½
Columbus	½
Canton	2
Portsmouth, $5 and upwards,	3
Indiana.	
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50
North Carolina.	
State bk. & branches $5 and upwards,	5
South Carolina.	
Charleston, $5 & up.	3
Delaware.	
Bank of Delaware	½
Commercial Bk. Del.	½
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½
Branch at Newcastle	½
do. at Wilm'gton	½
do. at Georget'n	½
Wilmington & Bran.	2
Massachusetts.	
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2
Springfield	2
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2
Salem	2
Worcester	2
Other Massach. notes	2
District Columbia, gen.	2
Michigan, $5 & upw.	3
New York.	
City Banks	1
Troy and Albany	2
Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Newburgh	do
Orange county	do
Catskill	do
Auburn	do
Geneva	do
Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do
Chenango	do
Utica Bk. & branches	do
Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
do. at Canandaigua	do
Rochester	do
Niagara Bank	no sale
Georgia.	
St. Bks. gen. $5 & up	4½
Maryland.	
Baltimore City Bks.	par
George's county	½
Annap. & br. Easton	do
Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	do
Westminster	do
Hagerstown	do
Williamsport	do
New Jersey.	
St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Trenton Bank	do
New Brunswick	do
Mount Holly	do
Camden	do
Cumberland	do
Newark Insurance	do
State Bank at Morris	do
do. at Elizabetht'n	do
Sussex	do
Paterson bank	unc
Connecticut.	
New Haven Bk. do.	2
Bridgeport	do
Middletown bank	do
Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Virginia.	
Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
Valley B'k & bran.	do
N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Rhode Island.	
Providence Banks	2
Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Phœnix B'k at do.	do
N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Vermont.	
Burlington	3
New Hampshire, gen.	3

J. SHIDLE'S
Paper Hangings Factory,
LOWER END OF PENN STREET.

THE subscriber would inform the public, generally, that he has just returned from the eastern cities, where he has made arrangements by which he will receive the latest patterns of Paper Hangings, and of the greatest variety; and is just now opening, at his factory, an assortment of the most splendid *French* and *Eastern* Landscape, Rainbow and Glazed WALL PAPER with corresponding Velvet and Imitation BORDERINGS, ever offered in this city. He has also brought with him a variety of new patterns which were cut to order, and are now working off. He would invite the public to call and judge for themselves. ☞Orders promptly filled, with a liberal discount for cash or approved paper.

N. B.—The subscriber has also a variety of small VIEWS, taken from French and Italian scenes, suitable for fireboards. J. S.

Pittsburgh, Nov 11, 1831—w1y

F. A. BEMIS & CO.
NO. 24 WATER STREET,
BUILD TO ORDER, Steam Engines, Boilers, Governors, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Shearing Machines, Blades, and Machinery generally. Turning, of every description, done at a short notice.

Pittsburgh, January 24—tf

A PAPER MILL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his Paper Mill for sale, situated twelve miles above Louisville, Kentucky, and three miles from the Ohio river, on Harrod's Creek. This Mill is nearly new and in excellent running order, and in the most healthy part of the State. It has only one Vat and one Rag Engine in operation; but the stream is sufficient to run three engines—and as Louisville is well known to be the best market in the west, for the purchase of rags and the sale of paper, and there being no other mill within less than fifty miles, here is offered a good opportunity for any man to make a fortune. For being determined to leave the State, I will sell a great bargain and give a good title. One half of the purchase money will be required in hand, and a credit of four or five years will be given for the balance, or I will lease the whole for ten years. R. BROWN.

December 6, 1831.—w3m.

TO BLACKSMITHS.

TO RENT—a Smith shop with two fires, a Dwelling House, with gardens, pasture, &c. at the Sewickly bottom, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, on the main Beaver road: is considered a good stand for a Smith shop—wants a family of industrious and moral habits; and none other need apply: the situation will be found convenient and agreeable. Apply to A. Way, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

DAVID SHIELDS.

January 10, 1832—wtf.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale, by SYLVESTER—who will always receive the Latest Publications, at the lowest New York prices—*the Wonders of the Universe:* or Curiosities of Nature and Art, including Memoirs and Anecdotes of Wonderful and Eccentric Characters of every Age and Nation, from the earliest period to the present time, embellished with numerous Engravings.

January 10, 1832.

VACCINE MATTER.

PHYSICIANS, and others, who wish to be supplied with GENUINE VACCINE MATTER, and directions for using the same, may at all times be accommodated by addressing a letter to me, through the medium of the Post Office, or otherwise, enclosing a five dollar note.—If the matter sent by me should fail to take effect, as will sometimes unavoidably happen, another portion will be given in its stead, free of charge.

J. DIMMITT, Pittsburgh.

N. B.—J. D. may be found at Dr. Agnew's, Second street.

Jan. 24—w3t*

WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, who has been engaged in the Mercantile business, some time since, and who has a good knowledge of either Groceries or Dry Goods, wishes employment either as Salesman or Book-keeper, in a wholesale or retail establishment. Address W. W. to the Editor of the Gazette. The most respectable references can be given.

Jan. 23.—3t.

MERCHANTS, and men of business generally, will find it to their advantage to call at this office, and have their uncurrent paper exchanged. Every description of *Bank Note paper* received at reduced rates. The highest premium is, in all cases, paid for *Foreign and American Gold, Drafts and Notes of hand* collected.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Jan. 27

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.
TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1832.

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.—The citizens of Baltimore begin to feel the benefit of this great improvement. We observed, in the late papers from that city, statements of business done on that road on the 21st, 23d, and 24 instants. During those three days, there arrived at Baltimore 179 rail way wagons, conveying 3,102 bbls of Flour, besides a variety of other articles. On the same days, there departed one hundred and forty-seven wagons, laden with various articles.

The article upon *Machinery*, upon the opposite page of our paper, is taken from the 8th volume of the *Encyclopædia Americana*, which has recently been published. This work possesses extraordinary merit; and we are desirous to encourage its distribution. It will be completed in twelve volumes, and will cost thirty dollars.—Such a mass of information has never before, we believe, been condensed into so small a compass, and afforded at so moderate a price. This work is based upon the seventh edition of a very popular German *Conversations Lexicon*. It pretends not to embrace all the minute details of science, arts, literature, &c., but is calculated, as was the work upon which it is modeled, as a treasury of useful and familiar information. Avoiding the extreme into which several preceding Encyclopædias had fallen, it is neither too costly in price to be generally purchased, nor too ponderous in size for frequent reference. It is no small evidence of the merit of this work, that the German *Conversations Lexicon*, upon which it is fashioned, had passed through seven editions, and been re-printed in four or five languages, before the Americana Encyclopædia was undertaken. The American editors have given to their work great additional interest, by adding a copious collection of original articles in American Biography; several of which we have heretofore published.

The article which we have extracted is a fair sample of the whole work. We would suggest to many of our readers, that, by administering thirty dollars less to the gratification of a foolish vanity, in the purchase of some costly article of furniture, an invaluable and permanent fund of useful information may be secured.

Slavery in Pennsylvania.—In our last paper, we made some remarks upon the *apparent* increase of the number of slaves in this state, presented by the census of 1830, as compared with that of 1820. That increase seemed to be 175, upon a stock of 211 in 1820, being upwards of 83 per cent. in ten years. That there was some mistake in the matter, we never doubted; we well knew that an *actual* increase of the number of slaves in this state, could not take place at this late day. Whether the error, however, arose from omissions of slaves in 1820, or from enumerating in 1830, as slaves, colored persons who were only servants for years, we knew not. We then determined to investigate the matter thoroughly, even tho' it should cost us much labor. We have, however, been agreeably disappointed; a very slight investigation has satisfied us that gross errors have been committed in the enumeration of 1830.

We, in the first place, carefully perused the act of March 1780, and satisfied ourselves, fully, that there could be no slaves in this state under fifty-one years of age. We then took up the census of the Western District of Pennsylvania for 1830, in which we found enumerated 154 slaves, in the following seven counties.

In Allegheny,	30.	24	of whom were under	36 yrs.
Fayette,	89,	77	do	do
Huntingdon	12,	7	do	do
Indiana,	10,	10	do	do
Lycoming,	5,	4	do	do
Mercer,	6,	6	do	do
Venango,	2,	2	do	do
	154	130		

There were other counties in the Western District, in which similar errors were committed, but these were the most prominent. We have no complete table of the Eastern District, but were enabled to get the censuses of the following six counties, which gave the following results:—

Adams,	45,	39	under	36
Berks,	7,	5	do	do
Bucks,	6,	1	do	do
Chester,	5,	4	do	do
Perry,	4,	2	do	do
York,	25,	20	do	do
	92	71		
Seven western co.	154	130		
	246	201		

Here are thirteen counties, which, in the enumeration of 1830, are stated to contain two hundred and forty-six slaves;—yet when we come to examine them, and deduct those under thirty-six years of age, there remain but forty-five.

Total,	246
Under 36 years of age,	201
	45

Even this, however, does not exhibit the whole amount of the error in these 13 counties. Of those enumerated in the census, and stated to be over 36, and under fifty-five we know not how many may be under fifty-one years of age, and of course entitled to their liberty at this moment. We have not, as we have before stated, a complete table of the population of the state, according to the census of 1830. That census, however, states that there are 386 slaves in the whole state, being an increase of 175 over the census of 1820. In these thirteen counties, there are errors to the amount of 201. Deduct these from the total *apparent* number of slaves, and there remains but 185, being 26 less than there was in 1820. In 1820, these thirteen counties contained about 100 slaves, and they now contain less than 45; being a decrease of more than fifty-five per cent. Such a decrease is not surprising, when it is recollected that *all* who were really slaves in 1820, were considerably advanced in life, and most of them aged. If the decrease has been equally great in all other parts of the state, the slaves cannot now exceed 90.

It is a matter to be greatly regretted, that such errors should have been committed in the classification of that portion of the colored population under fifty-one years of age. It proves, *officially*, to the world, that slavery is on the increase in this state, and subjects the land of Penn to the reproach and ignominious distinction of being the only state north of Mason and Dixon's line so unhappily situated. It is manifest that the official statement is erroneous; but that statement will be read where and when a correction will be unnoticed and unknown.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Ex-President Adams and the Tariff.—We were yesterday politely favored with a letter from Washington, which may be explicitly relied on as coming from a highly intelligent and respectable source, and which contains the unexpected and agreeable information, that Ex-President Adams has expressed himself warmly in favor, not only of a reduction of the Tariff, but of a fair and equal and general reduction, such as may meet the views and relieve the distresses of the South. As we are perfectly satisfied of the authenticity of this statement, we hasten to lay it before our readers. Mr. Adams is an important acquisition to the cause of free trade, and the fact of his having taken a stand favorable to the South, whilst it brightens our prospects and re-animates our hopes, entitles him to the warmest gratiude and commendation of every Southern heart. The remarks of Mr. Adams above adverted to, were not delivered in the House, but at a meeting of the Committee of Manufactures of which he is the Chairman.

They are not the less welcome or important, however, on that account, as there can be little doubt, we apprehend, that the stand he has taken in the Committee will be honestly and manfully sustained in the House. He is said to have pronounced Mr. Clay's scheme utterly deceptive, and one which he cannot and will not support. He is also said to have declared that the South has just cause of complaint, that it must be relieved—that it will either be relieved or resist, and that he, for one, would never consent to jeopardise the Union for such a system of policy as the present tariff. We look with anxiety for further developements of Mr. Adams' course, and the effect which we think it likely to produce on the general complexion and progress of affairs. In the mean time, we congratulate the friends of the South upon this important accession to their strength upon Congress, and upon the auspicious prospect which now happily opens to their view. Again and again we say, let the people of the South only be true to themselves, and all may yet be well.

Resources of Florida.—We understand that the late cruize of the United States schooner Spark, along our Southern sea board has resulted in the discovery of large bodies of live oak in that direction, which, in the opinion of Captain Piercy, are capable of affording an inexhaustible supply of that valuable material to our Navy. From the information which Captain Piercy received at Key West, and along the coast, there is good reason to suppose that the Everglades, which are probably accessible by some of the numerous inlets that make into them, contain still further supplies of this valuable timber; an exploration therefore of these extensive netherlands, and of the other less known portions of the Territory, will, we presume, be speedily ordered by the Government. Some uncommonly fine limes, and cocoa nuts, the growth of the Cape, have been brought up by the Spark; and it appears that an increasing trade is now carried on from the coast south of India River, in the *compti starch*, a species of arrow root, which is produced in abundance both in the hammocks in that quarter, and as far north as the head of Matanza River. A mixture of the meal produced from this plant with wheaten flour is said to prevent mould in bread, and also to protect it from the depredations of insects; should this information prove correct, it will prove an invaluable acquisition to our Navy, as it is already found to be to commerce, both on account of its nutritive qualities, and as a substitute for the Polish starch, to which it is thought to be in no way inferior.—*St. Augustine Herald.*

The Albany Argus asks whether, after having suggested *Mr. Rives*, as a proper Vice President for the Jackson party, we would ourselves adopt that gentleman. We answer—certainly, if the Argus and other votaries of the present administration would give us another and more suitable President than General Jackson. We disclaim all personal politics. It is not improbable that the candidates whom the National Republicans have nominated, and those of the Anti-Masons, would decline in favor of any two statesmen of sound principles, and otherwise *qualified* for the office of President and Vice-President. We are ready to extend the compromise with the Argus so far as the continuance of the present Secretaries and Attorney General. Our main wish, entertained and expressed in the spirit of patriotism, is the exclusion of the present Chief Magistrate, who, though he has surpassed Julius Cæsar, is every way unequal and alien to his functions.—*National Gazette.*

A letter from Washington, dated January 20, received at New York, says—"The ratio of representation will probably be debated another week, and will be fixed by the House at forty-four thousand instead of forty-eight, as proposed by the Committee. The Senate will confirm any vote of the House."

Slaves Emancipated.—The Savannah Georgian of the 12th inst. says, "The brig Colombo, Weston, cleared yesterday for Norfolk, having on board 49 slaves, emancipated by Dr. James Bradley, of Oglethorpe county, Geo., upon condition of their emigrating to Liberia."

The Report of the Directors of the West Chester Rail Road, shows that the work has progressed rapidly since its commencement; and that it will probably be completed and ready for use by the first of July next.

Abstract of Congressional Proceedings.

January 21.—The Senate did not sit to-day.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Wilde, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made a report on the case of Wm. Osborne, accompanied by a bill for his relief, which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Harvey Brown, which bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. Drayton, from the same Committee, which was instructed on the 6th of January last, to inquire into the expediency of improving the construction of and repairing Fort Griswold, made an adverse report thereon; which report was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the report of the Committee of Claims made yesterday, on the petition of Lemuel Cook, was committed.

THE TARIFF.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution, moved by Mr. Bouldin, on the 27th ult.

The debate was resumed and continued with much spirit until the hour at which the House usually adjourns, the House having, in the course of the debate, negatived a motion of Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio, to proceed to the Orders of the Day.

The results of the Debate are briefly stated as follows.

The question recurred on the amendment moved by Mr Davis, of Massachusetts, as modified yesterday, and, after debate, the question was put that the House do agree to the said amendment, and passed in the affirmative—Yeas 99, Nays 82.

A motion was then made by Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, further to amend said resolution by adding thereto the following, viz:

"And that the said Committee further inquire and report as to the prices paid in the United States for cotton, woollen, iron, and other manufactures, before the passage of the Tariff acts of 1816, 1824, and 1828, and what the prices thereof have been since."

This amendment being read,

A motion was made by Mr. Nuckolls, of South Carolina to amend the same by adding thereto the following:

"And also what would be the cost of the several articles if the Tariff were now repealed."

And after debate on these motions,

The previous question was moved by Mr. Edward Everett, and was demanded by a majority of the members present,

When, an adjournment being moved,

The House adjourned until Monday.

Monday, Jan. 23.—In the Senate, after the morning business, the special order of the day, Mr. Clay's resolution, with the amendment offered by Mr. Hayne, was taken up. Mr. Dickerson, having the floor by courtesy, spoke about three hours in reply to Mr. Hayne, and in support of the original resolution. The further consideration of the subject was then postposed, on motion of Mr. Smith, of Maryland, until Wednesday next, when, of course, Mr. Smith will have the floor.

In the House of Representatives, among the memorials presented, was one by Mr. Drayton, from the members of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina, *opposed to Nullification*, praying a modification of the Tariff, which was, after some discussion, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Drayton also presented the petition of the Journeymen Tailors of the City of Philadelphia, complaining of the high duties on Woollen Cloths, and praying that they may be reduced to twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*. The resolution of Mr. Bouldin on the subject of the Tariff, as amended on motion of Mr. Davis of Massachusetts, was adopted, by a vote of 127 to 59. Fourteen bills, of a private character, were *passed*.

Jan. 24.—In the Senate, Mr. Poindexter, who had been confined at home for some days by indisposition resumed his seat. Mr. Hayne presented the memorial of the minority of the South Carolina Legislature, opposed to nullification, against the protecting system, which, without debate, was referred to the Committee on Finance. The resolutions submitted on Monday by Messrs. Benton and Moore, on the subject of the Bank of the United States, were considered and agreed to. Among the memorials and petitions presented, was one from Maine, presented by Mr. Sprague, praying for the abolishment of the postage on newspapers and pamphlets, and the reduction of postage on letters; and one from Philadelphia, presented by Mr. Dallas, praying for the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States. After the morning businesss had been gone through, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Forsyth, went into secret session, and continued therein until it adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the Committee on Military Affairs was, on the motion of Mr. Drayton, discharged from the consideration of the claims of Maryland, for expenses incurred for the public defence during the late war, and the same was referred to a select committee of seven members. Mr. Washington, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported a bill to incorporate the Methodist Protestant Church in Georgetown, which was read twice and committed. Mr. Watmough, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, introduced two bills, one relative to naval schools, and the other authorising the revision and extension of the rules and regulations of the naval service. They were severally read a first and second time and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The resolution submitted some days ago by Mr. Jenifer, for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the expediency of making appropriations for the removal from the country of free persons of color, was taken up and discussed by Mr. Jenifer in favor of, and by Mr. Coke against, the proposition, until the expiration of the hour, when the House proceeded to the order of the day.

A message was received from the President of the United States, with information called for by a resolution from the Committee on Public Lands on the subject of the memorial of the Mississippi State Legislature, concerning certain reserved lands, and accompanying documents, were referred to that committee. A variety of private bills were introduced and acted upon, after which the House went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Hoffman in the chair, and took up the Apportionment of Representation bill. Mr. Wayne addressed the committee in favor of the establishment of a low ratio, in order to preserve the popular character and pure representative principle of the House. Before he had concluded, the committee, on motion of Mr. Crawford, rose and reported, and the House adjourned.

By the brig Othello from Falmouth, England, we have received the Cornubian, a weekly paper published there, of Dec. 2d. Its contents have been mostly anticipated by the London papers. It mentions that Lord Grey had been absent from a Cabinet Council on the 25th Nov. on account of his very delicate state of health. Lord Brougham's friends were *industriously* contradicting the report of a scheme between him and Lord Grey on the subject of Reform. The Cornubian has an account from the official Gazette: published at Napoli, on the 9th Nov. of the appointment of a provisional government for Greece, or three members, at the head of which is M. A. Capo d'Istrias, brother of the late President. A national convention is to be called, and the government proclaim their purpose to maintain the tranquillity of Greece.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

The correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, O. P. Q., in a letter, dated Paris, Nov. 22d, says:

"I told the Bourbons they must fall, and they fell. I told the Revolution it must march, or the nation would be dissatisfied. The Revolution has not marched, and the people are to a man discontented. I told the British public that M. Casimir Perier intended to follow a system of force approachieg very nearly to that of the Restoration, and this is the system he has followed. I told you that Poland was to be abandoned by England and by France, at a moment when no one would believe my statement, and France has consented to the dismemberment and conquest of that country. I told you that if the system of M. Perier should be followed up, he would have all the country against him, and that he must resort to *coups d'etat* to support that system; and now what has occurred? Why, the *coups d' etat* have been struck, and France is indignant and preparing.

"And now I tell you, that the French Revolution is not terminated, that the throne is in danger—that M. Casimir Perier will be swept away with his system in the rising torrent of popular and universal indignation—that he cannot maintain his ground—that he must be defeated; and that the result will be that the French nation will establish another order of things, and another Government far more popular, and to Europe far more terrible! I mean, terrible to Kings—terrible to tyranny—terrible to the Inquisition—terrible to arbitrary power, and terrible to old Europe, enslaved as she was and is by some half dozen tyrants."

By the arrival at New York of the brig Criterion, Capt. Lowell, the Liberia Herald to the 22d Nov. has been received. The Criterion took out 45 emigrants, among whom were the Rev. Mr. Cæsar and his wife, of the Episcopal Church.—Mrs. C. will, under the patronage of some ladies of New York, open a school in Monrovia.

Col. Hayne, in his recent Speech, attributes the unhappy condition of the South to the Tariff.

His general sketch of the interior of South Carolina, is this—

"Fields abandoned: the hospitable mansions of our fathers deserted; agriculture drooping; our slaves, like their masters, working harder and faring worse; the planter striving, with unavailing efforts, to avert the ruin which is before him. It has often been my lot, sir, to see the once thriving planter reduced to despair; cursing his hard fate, gathering up the small remnants of his broken fortune—and, with his wife and his little ones, tearing himself from the scenes of his childhood, and the bones of his ancestors, to seek, in the wilderness, that reward for his industry, of which your fatal policy has deprived him."

Now, let us make some *excerpts* from the recent disclosures or acknowledgments in Virginia, with regard to negro slavery, "upon which most delicate and difficult subject of state-concernment," says the Richmond Enquirer, "the seals that have been put for fifty years are broken."

From the Norfolk Herald—

"Can we remain insensible to the startling fact, that the increase of our slave population is even now daily rooting out our free white yeomanry, who are leaving the fair fields of their native country for the West; and is it too much to predict that in fifty years its excess over that of the whites, will be so great that the lower and middle divisions of the state must, by the natural operation of circumstances, to say nothing of violence, be abandoned entirely by the latter, or maintained in a condition of abject wretchedness, with their few remaining proprietors crying in vain—"Save us from the 'body of this death'—remove this intolerable curse!"

Mr. Powell, in the House of Delegates.

"Mr. Speaker, Virginia, the much loved, the venerated mother of us all, from being the first State in the great confederacy, is now the third, positively the fourth; and her declining fortunes, have long been the source of melancholy reflection to her patriotic sons. What, sir, is the cause of this decline? Whatever others may think, to my mind it is clear, that the answer to this interrogatory is her *slave population*. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.* Here lies the source of all her misfortunes. This prevented her onward march *pari passu* with her sister States, in their career of improvement. Does any gentleman doubt this? Sir, let me ask him whom and what is the character of that population, in rearing up and sustaining which, the once rich and fertile soil of our State has been in a great measure impoverished? Has it been a population of free and independent yeomanry, interested in the welfare of their native land, devoting their best energies, mental and physical, to the advancement of their country's honor and glory—in a word, sir, to borrow an expression of the gentleman from Buckingham, her ornament in peace—in war, her shield? No, sir, that soil has been impoverished in sustaining a slave population, ignorant, degraded, debased, having no interest in their country's welfare; whose hearts have never been warmed with the glow of patriotic feeling, and who have never exclaimed, and who never will exclaim, at least with the patriotic enthusiasm of the poet,

"*This is my own, my native land.*"

But who, sir, while they are in the very midst of our bosom, have proven, and may again prove to be our deadliest enemy. Sir, cast your eyes over that portion of our State in which this population mostly abounds, and what is the picture presented to your view. Do you not behold wide extensive wastes of impoverished soil, worn out, and laid aside as barren and useless, grown up in *pines*, the very emblem of poverty, through whose tops, the passing traveler may indeed listen as it were, to the genius of the *place* mournfully sighing over its decay?"

Mr. Bolling, in the House of Delegates.

"The confidence of the people was utterly lost. Nor, Sir, can this house by refusing to act, in some way or other, ever restore to society that feeling of security—that confidence which it once enjoyed—and without which it can have no *tolerable* existence. Nor does this want of confidence and feeling of insecurity, result from any craven fear. No sir, it results from the noblest feelings of the human heart,—and it is no partial feeling, but is felt by all. Who, that has a mother, wife, sister, or child, that has not felt, when seriously reflecting upon this subject, pangs little short of death?

"Yes, sir, many a brave man who would face, without shrinking, the terrible array of battle, and with a fearless heart spur upon the cannon's mouth, has felt his blood, in icy currents flow back upon its source, from the chilling, the fearful thought, that when he should return to the home he had left surrounded by all those domestic blessings which make life so dear, he should be greeted, not with the smile of joy and welcome, but by the mangled corses of his butchered family. Shall we say, then, that there is nothing to fear, when such feelings as those, but yesterday agitated the bravest of us? It is true, that we are told to be at ease; for, say gentlemen, the very breath of the nostrils of the slave is in the hands of the master. That the late deep tragedy had been the work of fanatics only; true, but have gentlemen only philosophical principles by which to graduate fanataticism? have they any arithmetical rule, by which to calculate the time, the place, the force, when and where, and how violently it will burst forth.—No, sir, they have not. Fanaticism, of all the horrid passions with which man is cursed, is the most wild and ungovernable in its character, and is the peculiar child of ignorance. Ignorance is the necessary consequence of slavery; and we all know, sir, that our slaves are not only extremely ignorant, but extremely fanatical, and therefore always dangerous. These are truths, truths that force themselves upon us, and force off our most valued and valuable citizens. Yes, sir, it drives into reluctant exile the good, the wise, the generous and the brave, who value the rich enjoyments of domestic happiness, which entwine themselves about their hearts with a force more powerful than the iron grasp with which the child of avarice clings to the unfortunate slave. Yes, sir, it is such citizens who are driven from this Commonwealth—men who would be Virginia's ornament in peace, and her shield in war."

And again. "The small freeholders are driven off also. They are men, generally, who own small portions of land, a part of what their fathers once owned, and who had exhausted it by the miserable cultivation generally attendant upon slave labor; and these men, unable to support a growing family, from the meagre product of their land, find all other occupations filled by slaves, and the road to elevation, thereby closed against them. The hard struggle they have to make for the bare necessaries of life, to say nothing of luxuries, puts an effectual extinguisher upon all the humble aspirations of their ambition. The sparseness of the white population, opposes an almost insurmountable obstacle in the way of the education of their children. (This, sir, is no ideal evil; for I have seen many men of twenty, nay, forty and fifty years of age, who could not write their names; and, sir, I will almost hazard my veracity, that no such case can be found in the eastern States, unless the individual be a natural fool, or a wilful truant.) Thus goaded by misfortune, with aching heart they leave the land of their fathers, and their place is supplied, not by free white men, but by a slave, who is useless in war, and dangerous in peace. If we turn our eyes to that part of our country which lies below the mountains, and particularly below the falls of our rivers, it seems as if some judgment from Heaven had passed over it and seared it; fields once cultivated are now waste and desolate; the eye is no longer cheered by the rich verdure that decked it in other days: no, sir; but fatigued by an interminable wilderness of worn out, gullied, piney old fields."

Mr. Randolph, in the same debate—

"Gentlemen charge upon the discussion of this subject the excitements of the public mind. Is it the discussion of this question that causes Virginia six per cent. stock, whose dividends are paid with a scrupulous punctuality, to be in foreign markets five per cent. below Ohio stock of the same character—a state of but yesterday's growth? Is it to this cause that insurances are 33 1-3d per cent. higher here than in the Northern towns, and reluctantly taken at that; nay, one agent has been instructed to decline, absolutely, further insurances. That your capitalists have been utterly deterred from vesting their funds in real estate, several of whom I personally knew ten months ago to have made liberal offers for it, now declare to me, that nothing could induce them to vest a dollar in any real property East of the Mountains. That many of our citizens are awaiting with intense interest the operations of this body, prepared, if no hope is held out for a better state of things, to transport themselves and their families to some State, where the career of the lives of their off-pring may be under more hopeful and prosperous circumstances: thus threatening alarming reductions in value of your landed property. Discredited abroad and desponding at home: Is all this to be ascribed to a slight discussion? to the decent consideration of the respectful memorials of your citizens? No, sir; it is the unfortunate occurrences of the last six months, which has awakened the public mind to the grave circumstances of our condition: it is the dark, the appalling, the despairing future. If exportation ceases, the slave population, at its hitherto ratio of increase, must, in 1860, be 1,028,000; in 1900, 2,910,000. Is it wise to fold our arms in indifferece upon it, as an irremediable evil? To shut our eyes in imitation of the sagacity of the ostrich, who, if it hides its eye behind a pebble imagines its huge body concealed from its enemies? Would silence restore the death-like apathy of the negro's mind? It might be wise to let it sleep in its torpor; but has not its dark chaos been illumined? Does it not move, and feel, and think? Has it not existence? The hour of eradication of the evil is advancing—it must come. Whether it is effected by the energy of our own minds, or by the bloody scenes of Southampton and St. Domingo, is a tale for future history."

The winding up of Girard's Bank calls for several hundred thousand dollars weekly, and the pressure is severely felt. It will give an idea, but a faint one, of the calamity in winding up the affairs of the United States Bank, and the consequent depression of real and personal estate, and every class of business.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Navigation of the Susquehanna by Steam.—The last Owego Gazette announces that gentlemen of that village, and places upon the river, are about establishing steam boats to ply between Owego and the Pennsylvania Canal.

At a late trial in the Circuit Court of the United States, in this city, the Jury was composed of citizens of the following religious denominations:—Episcopalian, Jewish, Catholic, Presbyterian, and Quaker. This is a fine picture of the real equality of religious rights and respectability in this country; and of the harmony with which they move and act together in the discharge of their public duties.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Fondness for children denotes not only a kind heart, but a guileless one. A knave always detests children—their innocent looks and open brow, speak daggers to his heart. He sees his own villainy reflected from their countenances, as it were from a mirror. Always mark that man or woman who avoids children. The great and good have always been remarkable for their fondness of children. Agesilus, King of Sparta was the most generous of Monarchs, and the most tender of fathers. Diverting himself one day with riding on a stick with his children, and being surprised by a friend in the action, he desired him not to mention it till he was a father. Henry the IV., of France, taught his children to call him papa, or father, and not sire, (the new fashion introduced by Catherine de Medicis.) One day, going on all fours, with the Dauphin on his back, an Ambassador suddenly entered, when Henry, looking up, Monsieur l'Ambassador, have you any children?' 'Yes, sire,' replied he. 'Very well; then I will finish my race round the chamber.'

The late Freshet.—Much damage has been done to property in this county, within a few days past, by a general thaw and the consequent rise of the water; the dams belonging to Messrs. Malin, Harbaugh, Nace, Beaumont, Hamilton, and others, have been swept away; and many others on the middle-fork of Little Beaver, we have reason to fear, have shared the fate of those enumerated. The loss sustained by the individuals mentioned will amount to some thousands of dollars.—*New Lisbon Pal.*

EXECUTORS' SALE.—If not sold at private sale, before the month of March, will then be sold at public sale, in the city of Pittsburgh, the following property, part of the residuary estate of James Stokes, deceased.

The Lot, corner of Hand and Penn streets, now in the occupancy of James Speer.

A Lot in the Town of Allegheny.

A Lot, immediately above the aqueduct, containing seven acres.

Sundry Tracts of Land, one Pine creek and Squaw run, Allegheny county.

☞For further particulars, apply at the Exchange, to W. H. Stokes.

C. M. STOKES,
W. H. STOKES, } *Executors.*
C. P. WAYNE,

WINTER OIL AND LEMONS.

5 CASKS Prime Winter Strained Sperm. Oil——10 Boxes Sicily Lemons, in good order. Just received and for sale by

R. GALWAY & Co.
January 31, 1832.—3t* Bayard's Row.

TAKE NOTICE—The Second Class of the Union Canal Lottery was drawn in Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 28th inst. The result will arrive in Pittsburgh this afternoon, Tuesday. A few shares are yet for sale at the office of S. J. SYLVESTER. Capitals, $25,000; $10,000; 40 of one thousand dollars. Jan. 31

SCOTT'S NEW NOVEL.—Tales of My Landlord: Fourth Series, containing Robert of Paris, and Castle Dangerous: in 3 vols. 12 mo. Just received and for sale by

D. M. HOGAN,
Jan. 31.—2t No. 73 Wood st.

BOOKS FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—Family Bibles, with Plates, only three dollars. M'Kenzie's 5,000 Receipts, one dollar. Prayer Books, Testaments, Plays, Philosophy, and many other works, at less than usual prices. Playing Cards, by the Gross, Dozen, or Single Pack.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
Jan. 31. 16 Exchange Buildings

WANTED,

BY two Single Gentlemen, Boarding, with a parlor, and one large or two small bed rooms, in a pleasant part of the city; either furnished or unfurnished. Communications addressed to C. C., through the Post office, will be attended to.
January 17, 1832.—3t*

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S NEW NOVEL. Tales of My Landlord: Fourth and Last Series; collected and arranged by Jedediah Cleishbotham, School-master and Parish Clerk of Gandercleuch; containing Count Robert of Paris, and Castle Dangerous: in 3 vols. Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., No. 51 Market street. Jan. 31

FOR SALE,

A LOT of Ground in Fifth street, next to the corner of Wood street; on which there is a two story frame house and a large frame circus, the lot is 60 feet on Fifth street, by 130 feet in depth.

Two Lots of Ground in Penn street, and on which are part of the Old Garrison Houses, between Wayne and Hand streets, fronting on Penn street, 26 feet 7 inches each; by 120 feet in depth, to an alley in the rear.

A number of Lots of Ground fronting on Penn and Liberty streets, and adjoining the Canal Basin, which is part of the premises.

Twenty Lots of Ground in the city of Washington.

Also. One Share of the Stock in the Bank of the United States.

Five Shares of the Stock in the Allegheny Bridge Company.

Sixteen Shares of the Stock in the Monongahela Bridge Company. Apply to

CHARLES AVERY.
JOHN M. SNOWDEN,
JOHN THAW,
JOHN BARBER.
Executors of Jas. S. Stevenson, deceased.
Jan. 31, 1832.—wtf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Testatum Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 13th day of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described property, viz:—

All the right, title, interest and claim of Oliver Evans, deceased, in the hands of his surviving Executor, Cadwallader Evans, of, in, and to the undivided half part of the following described part of Lot, No. 152, in the City of Pittsburgh, viz: beginning at the corner of Water street and Redoubt alley, and running by said alley Northwardly 88 feet 9 inches to the corner of the Boiler House of the Steam Mill, thence by the said Boiler House Westwardly 42 feet 6 inches to the Northwestwardly corner of the same, thence Southwardly by the West end of said Boiler House, in a parallel line with Redoubt alley, 10 feet 9 inches, thence Westwardly, a parallel line with Water street to the line of Lot No. 151, thence by the said line of Lot No. 151 Southwardly to Water street, and thence by Water street Eastwardly 60 feet to the place of beginning; upon which is erected the well known Pittsburgh Steam Mill, together with other improvements. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Oliver Evans, dec'd, at the suit of James J. Rush and J. D. B. Muhlenberg, trading under the firm of Rush & Muhlenberg.

WM. LECKY, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, Jan. 13. } [Jan. 31.—wts.]

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 3, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of January, 1832. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Fifty-Four No. Lottery—Eight Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	3,136	3,136
4	1,000	4,000
14	500	7,000
35	100	3,500
46	40	1,840
92	20	1,840
1150	10	11,500
8280	5	41,400
24804 tickets.		$99,216

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2,50; Quarters, $1,25.

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address
WM. HAMILTON & CO.
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.
January 31, 1832.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 3, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, THE 11th FEBRUARY, 1832. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Fifty-Four Number Lottery: 8 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	3,136	3,316
4	1,000	4,000
14	500	7,000
35	100	3,5 0
46	40	1,840
92	20	1,840
1150	10	11,500
8280	5	41,400
24804 tickets,		$99,216

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Jan. 31. 1832.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 3, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, FEB. 11th, 1832. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Fifty-Four Number Lottery—Eight Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	3,136	3,136
4	1,000	4,000
14	500	7,000
35	100	3,500
46	40	1,840
92	20	1,840
1150	10	11,500
8280	5	41,400
24804 tickets.		$99,216

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
January 31, 1832.

WANTED,

AT this Office, an Apprentice to the Printing Business, a boy of 13 or 14 years of age—from the country, would be preferred. Jan. 27

THE NEW AMERICAN SPELLING BOOK AND JUVENILE PRECEPTOR,

FOR the use of Schools in the United States—by Martin Ruter, D. D., President of Augusta College. For sale by

HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 27, 1832.—4t

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,

BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,

Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - *per annum,*	$130
Tuition in Music, - - -	40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, -	24
Oil Painting, - - -	40
French, - - -	20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does exceed two hundred dollars a year.—Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.

September 13, 1831.

AMERICAN RAIL ROAD JOURNAL.

THE subscriber is now publishing a weekly paper, called the AMERICAN RAIL-ROAD JOURNAL. A principal object in offering the proposed work to the Public, is to diffuse a more general knowledge of this important mode of internal communication, which, at this time, appears to engage the attention of almost every section of our country.

The American Railroad Journal is printed on a sheet of the largest size, (mammoth) and put up in a convenient form for binding, each number containing sixteen large octavo pages of *three* columns each. The selections, upon the subject of rail roads and other works of internal improvement, will be from the best authors, both of Europe and America, and will be occasionally illustrated by engravings. A part of this Journal will be devoted to the subject of internal improvement—giving a history of the first introduction of railroads into England and their improvements to the present day. It will also notice the meetings, in different sections of the country, upon the subject of railroads. The remaining part of the paper will contain the *Literary, Miscellaneous and News* matter of the *New York American, as prepared for that paper,* omitting *all political* subjects, except such as are of general concern.

The terms of the American Railroad Journal are *Three* dollars per annum, *payable in advance;* and will not be sent without. Any person who will obtain eight subscribers and remit the amount, shall have a copy gratis: and to companies of *ten* subscribers, who associate and remit twenty-five dollars, it will be sent for $2,50 each per annum. The Journal will be sent for *any* length of time desired, if paid in advance. It will be published on *Saturdays.*

Letters upon the subject of the *American Railroad Journal* may be addressed, free of postage, to the publisher and part proprietor,

D. K. MINOR,
No. 35 Wall street, New York.

☞ The second number of the Journal will be issued on the 7th of January—and on the Saturday of each following week. The numbers from the commencement, will be forwarded to all the subscribers until the end of the *first* half year.

NEW YORK AMERICAN, TRI-WEEKLY.

The *New York American* is now published *three times a week,* in addition to the *Daily* and *Semi-weekly,* as usual. This arrangement is made to accommodate a large class of business men in the *country,* who are desirous of seeing the *advertisements* of the day, yet are unwilling to encounter the expense of subscription and postage of a daily paper. By this arrangement, it will easily be perceived, their wishes may be gratified, at *one half* the expense of a daily paper, as most of the advertisements, both of the *Daily* and *Semi-Weekly* papers, will appear in the *Tri-Weekly* American; and the reading matter as published in the Daily paper. It will be issued on *Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,* at *Five* dollars per annum, in advance,—to subscribers *out* of the city of New York, and forwarded, according to their order, and for *any* length of time.

All letters relating to the *Tri-Weekly American* may be addressed to the Publisher and part Proprietor,

D. K. MINOR,
No. 35 Wall street, New York.

☞ The New York American is published *Daily* at $10 per annum, and *Semi-Weekly,* at $4 per annum, *in advance,* as heretofore, at No 35 Wall street, New York.

Jan. 13.—6w.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,
Marcus Wilson,
William Lambdin,
William B. Tyson,
George Dulty,
Henry Moore,
Thomas Hughes,
Ebenezer Zane,
Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

30 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 16th ultimo, DANIEL M'CARTNEY, an indented apprentice to the Coppersmith Business. He is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, and rather fair complexion. He took with him a blue tight-bodied coat, partly worn, with gilt buttons; one pair new black mixed cassinet pantaloons, and one pair of black worsted or bombazine ditto; one light blue cassinet waistcoat; one striped swansdown ditto, and a new pair of pegged bootees, together with other clothes not recollected. He has a brother living in Mobile, (engineer on the steam boat Isabella,) and has often said he would like to go there. He has been much in the habit of reading plays, and frequently associated with play actors: in all probability his object is to join with some *traveling players.*

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice so that the subscribers may get him again. The public are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law.

L. & P. PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1831.—tf

THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR for 1832, with 12 splendid Engravings on Steel, by the best artists, just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & CO.,
Oct 25—tf 51 Market street.

COACH TRIMMER & BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a Coach Trimmer, and a Blacksmith acquainted with carriage work. To sober, industrious workmen, masters of the above branches, good wages and constant employment will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. JAMES S. WHYTE.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1831.—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

PLAYING CARDS, by the Gross, Dozen, or Single Pack, consisting of Eagle, Henry Eighth, Merry Andrew, &c. Also, very superior Real Havannah Segars; together with Books and Engravings. For sale by S. J. SYLVESTER, 16 Exchange Buildings. Nov. 29.

IN addition to the usual attractions of the Pennsylvania Museum, a SPLENDID COSMORAMA has just been fitted up, containing Views of various Cities, Public Buildings, &c. in Europe and America. Oct 4

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

The American Fire Insurance Co
OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,

Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

25 CASES FUR HATS—for sale by M. ATWOOD, corner of Wood and Front streets. Dec. 2—tf.

FOR SALE,

50 Hogsheads Leaf Tobacco; 75 do. New Orleans Sugar; 30 bbls. No. 2 Mackeral;
20 tons Pig Lead;
250 reams Crown Straw Wrapping Paper;
20 kegs Manufactured Tobacco;
50 boxes Cavendish do.

Which the subscribers offer on liberal terms.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Nov. 29, 1831.—tf

FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers, Assignees of Thos. Fink, offer for sale the following property, situated in Pipe Town.—1 Steam Engine; 1 Rack Lathe, and Furniture; 1 Boring Mill, and Furniture; 1 Vice; 1 Circular Saw; 1 Crane, and Appurtenances; 1 Lot of Cast Iron; 3 Grind-stones, and Pulleys; 1 Lot of Boring Heads; 1 do. do. Patterns; 1 Set Engine Patterns. Also, the lease of a certain Lot, near the Engine House, and Stack of Chimneys. Also, a quantity of House Furniture—Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Carpeting, &c.

All the above articles will be sold at *private* sale, on or before the second day of April next, and if not sold at private sale by that day, then they will be sold at public outcry, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 7th of April, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises.

THOMAS SAMPLE, }
JOHN LEECH, } *Assignees*

Dec. 27, 1831.—tf

WANTED—To take charge of and superintend a White Lead Manufactory—a man who understands the business well, and whose moral character and habits of industry can be highly recommended. Such a person can be informed of a very desirable situation, by applying to Cochran & Irwin, No. 108 Second street, Pittsburgh.

December 2—tf.

COTTON.

100 BALES Tennessee Cotton in Store, and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

November 29, 1831.—tf.

Sign & Fancy Painting, &c.

ROBERT B. HARRIS has just commenced the above business, in the house of his father, No 191 Penn street, where he will thankfully and promptly attend to any commands in his line.

PRINTS, PAINTINGS, &c.—He has just received a handsome assortment of Prints and Engravings, which he will sell low either separate or handsomely framed and painted. He has also a few oil colored paintings, such as Landscapes, Birds, Fruits, &c.

☞ He will frame Engravings and Prints on low terms.

January 20, 1832.—3t.

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.

August 30, 1831

Domestic Woollen Goods.

CLOTHS, CASSINETTS, AND FLANNELS, of various colors and qualities: Just received from the manufactures, and for sale by the piece or package, on accommodating terms, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN.

ALSO, COTTON GOODS, viz:—Tickings, Plaids, Checks, and an assortment of Cotton Yarn. September 9.

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, Nos. 3 & 5 Market st't, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unless otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles,* which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831—tf

New Establishment!!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have opened a Wholesale

DRY GOODS AND FUR STORE!
AT NO. 90 WOOD STREET,

between Fifth street and Diamond alley, under the firm of M. E. MOEHRING & BROTHER; where they intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of *Staple and Fancy Articles,* mostly of their own importation from Europe.—Also, all kinds of HATTERS' FURS, LEATHERS, AND TRIMMINGS, which they will sell at wholesale on liberal terms.

☞ Being engaged in the Shipping Trade to Europe, they will purchase Furs and Deer Skins, for which they will pay the highest cash price, and will take in trade, Produce, suitable for the Eastern Market, such as Feathers, Bees-wax, Rags, and Wool.—City and Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call.

MORITZ E. MOEHRING,
MOSES E. MOEHRING,

☞ Country Merchants will find good sale for Wool Hats, either for cash, or in exchange for goods. Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1831.—3m.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S
☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics,* and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

MICHIGAN, URBANA, AND SCIOTO BANK NOTES, are received at three per cent discount. *Wanted,* Georgia, North and South Carolina Money. Also, Sovereigns, Guineas, Doubloons, &c. GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

September 20

To Baltimore and Philadelphia
TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning,* from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

MACKEREL.

100 BARRELS No. 3 Mackerel, warranted prime. Just received and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

December 2—tf

RECEIVED, per late arrivals, and offer for sale, *FIFTY BARRELS MOLASSES.*

G. C. ANDERSON & Co.

Dec. 9, 1831.—tf. 143 Wood street.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park,* into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam,* is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

REFINED SUGAR.

THE subscribers, having been appointed agents for the sale of the above article, can supply merchants and others on the most favorable terms. COCHRAN & IRWIN,

Sept. 9. No. 108 Second street.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL.
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART.
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, }
WILLIAM SAMPLE, } Executors.

February 25, 1831.—tf.

50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN,

June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

TO RENT,

AND possession given on the first day of April next, a two story house and lot in Allegheny town, fronting on Federal street. The house is new, and in good repair, with convenient back buildings. The situation is pleasant for a summer residence. Inquire of HANNAH JOHNSON, Diamond Alley. Dec. 23.

FOR SALE AT SYLVESTER'S—A large assortment of *CLOTH CAPS,* plain, and trimmed with fur. Also, Ladies' Down Tippets, Fur Colars, for the Gentlemen, and an assortment of Books, suitable for New Year's Presents. The whole will be sold cheap. 16 Exchange Buildings. Dec. 27.

RIFLE BARRELS.

BAYERS'S Superior Rifle Barrels constantly kept for sale by

S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Oct. 21, 1831.—6m

THE KEEPSAKE, for 1832, with seventeen engravings, by the most eminent Artists. *Classical Library,* No. 5—Sallust, translated by William Koxe, with improvements and notes: complete in one volume. Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO.

Dec. 30.

TARIFF FOUNDRY,
AND
STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,

Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.

June 28—1y

THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.

March 18.—tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE wish to caution our friends against an imposition too successfully practised on them, with spurious Nails stamped "JUNIATA."—This caution is deemed necessary from the fact that Nails have been manufactured from inferior Iron, and receive this brand.

An attempt of this kind is calculated to bring into disrepute the JUNIATA IRON, which has been long known to our western friends as an article of the very best quality. We would advise, therefore, in order to defeat this imposition, that the purchaser be governed in his selection by the *names* of the *manufacturers,* which will be found marked on the end of each keg of nails, and stamped on each bar of iron.

The undersigned manufacture their Iron *from the Ore,* and will stand accountable for the quality of the *Iron* and *Nails* marked with their stamp.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
LYON, SHORB & Co.,
H. S. SPANG & SON.

☞ The Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, and Louisville Focus, will publish the above for three months, and send their accounts to this office. September 27.—tf.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

Chambersburgh Bk.	1	N. Y. State Bks.	2
Poultney's Bk. Md.	1	New England	2
Cohen's	1	Ohio bills gen. under	
Virginia paper	1	$5	2
Camden	1	Pottsville	2
New Jersey, gen.	1	Wilksbarre	2
New York city, gen.	1	Salisbury, Md.	2
Delaware	½ to 1	Scioto	3
Maryland, gen.	½ to 1	Dayton Man. Co.	3
Natchez	5	Urbana Bk.	3
Louisiana	5	Michigan	3
Yeatman, Woods &		South Carolina	3
Comp.. payable at	5	Georgia and N. C.	4
Nashville		Canada	4
Canton	2	Susquehannah	5

Wanted: Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Doubloons, Eagles, Louis d'ors, Ducats, Johannes, and every description of Gold.

GEORGE A. COOK.

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.

October 11

SYLVESTER'S
Lottery & Exchange Office
NEXT DOOR TO THE EXCHANGE, PITTSBURGH.

S. J. SYLVESTER, of New York, has opened an Office as above, for the sale of Lottery Tickets, and transacting all business connected with the Exchange of Notes, Purchasing of Gold, &c. Adventurers in lotteries are requested to make a trial at the new office. They may rely on being served faithfully, punctually, and attentively. The name of Sylvester is well known in connexion with the selling of prizes. There are hundreds of persons in the United States who have been made independent by their purchases from the Sylvesters in Philadelphia and New York Prizes sold at this office will be cashed on favorable terms, or the money may be had at any of the Managers' offices in the Union.

S. J. S. will continue his office in New York; his brother N. Sylvester will attend at Pittsburgh. Orders by mail are solicited, and shall meet with the utmost punctuality. For the information of those remitting, Sylvester begs to state he has special permission to refer to Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre.

☞ A semi-monthly paper will be issued from this office containing the drawn numbers of past, and schemes of the ensuing lotteries, a bank note list, counterfeit detecter, and general information. This paper will be sent *gratis* to all who deal with the proprietors.

Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

☞ The schemes now before the public are unusally splendid. Sylvester will keep tickets in all authorised lotteries, and in great variety. When one or more tickets are ordered, postage *need not be paid.* August 2.—tf.

TO BE LET

THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

PIG METAL.

THE Subscribers have just received, per Amulet, a Lot of Pig Metal, which they offer for sale. As they are receiving heavy consignments, they will shortly be enabled to offer to the consumers a regular supply of this article.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Nov. 29.—tf

WHITE FISH.—Just received from Cleaveland, Lake Erie, 30 barrels WHITE FISH, in fine order, of a superior quality—for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN.

Jan. 10.—tf. No. 108 Second street.

TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,
Joseph Jenkinson,
Robert Menha,
E. G. Nelson,
John Phillips,
Andrew Beggs,
George Dobbs,
James Stuart,
Archibald Shaw,
David Glenn,
Isaac Rhoads,
F. S. Byrne,
A. Westervelt,
Nath. Whiston,
John W. Kane,
John Hern.

☞ Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. Aug. 2—6m.

REMOVAL.

CITY Treasurer's Office removed to No. 8 Wood street, between Water and Front streets. ☞ Hours, from 9 to 4.

Jan. 24, 1832.—4t.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE.

150 CASKS, in prime order, just rec'd and for sale by

Nov 4 ESTEP & QUINBY.

Receiving & Forwarding House,
NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

FOR RENT.

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,
PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze and Or Moulu, Astral and Mantel Lamps,* from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

NEW JUVENILE READER.

THE Infant School Reader; consisting of words of one sound, with 150 Spelling Lessons of words of one syllable; the meanings of which are also well explained by words of one syllable. By W. Ballantine—embellished with numerous wood cuts.—"It needs all we know to make things plain."

N. B.—Teachers and parents are particularly requested to examine the above little work, as it is one so well adapted to the instruction of youth. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book-sellers, 51 Market street. June 14.—tf

DE LA MONTERAT'S
Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Plevrisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach
PILLS,

An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh; and also by CHAS. AVERY & CO., corner of Wood and Second streets. March 4—1y

NOTES OF THE BANK OF MICHIGAN will be bought for a few days at two and a half per cent. discount; and all New York funds will be bought at very low rates. ☞ The best price given for Guineas and Sovereigns.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
16 Exchange Buildings.

☞ For Sale, Playing Cards; Superior Segars; French Prints, &c. Dec. 6, 1831.

NEW, LONDON ANNUALS, FOR 1832.

HEATH'S PICTURESQUE ANNUAL, a large 12mo, beautifully bound, with elegant engravings, by the first artists.

LITERARY SOUVENIR, edited by Alaric A. Watts, beautifully bound, with splendid engravings.

NEW YEAR'S GIFT and JUVENILE SOUVENIR, edited by Alaric A. Watts. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO.

Dec. 23.

DOWN Tippets for the Throat, 50 Cents.—The ladies should not be without this cheap, neat and most desirable article of dress, if desirous to avoid the Influenza. Gentlemen traveling, are recommended to wear Buckskin Vests, which effectually exclude the cold—a few for sale at

S. J. SYLVESTER'S,
16 Exchange Buildings.

Cloth Caps, for gentlemen and youths, of the latest fashions. Dec. 20

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.
No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 11.—tf.